

BAKEYEV, M,

BAKEYEV, M. --"The Determination of Molecular Weight in Terms of Heating curves." Alma-Ata, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 7, 1956.

S/081/63/000/001/010/061
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Bakeyev, M. I.

TITLE: Determination of the molecular weight from the heating curves

PUBLICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 67 - 68, abstract
1B442 (Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. khim., no. 2 (20), 1962, 32 - 37
(summary in Kaz.)

TEXT: The use of heating curves is proposed for determining the freezing temperatures of solutions without the effect of supercooling. The error involved in determining the molecular weight from the heating curves does not exceed 0.4 - 0.5%. The cryoscopic constants of acetic acid (3.76), phenol (0.85), and diphenyl methane (6.74) were checked and that of para-nitrotoluene (7.34) was determined. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BEKTUROV, A.B.; MUN, A.I.; BAEYEV, N.I.

Physicochemical characteristics of salt lakes of the Teniz-Korzhmn-kul basin. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 16 no.11:13-19 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Teniz-Korzhunkul region--Salinity)

BAKEYEVA, S.S.; BUKETOV, Ye.A.; BAKETEV, M.I.

Elasticity of the dissociation of zinc selenite. Trudy Inst. met.
Izobg. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:163-167 1964.

(MIRA 18:4)

BUKETOV, Ye.A.; BAEVYEV, S.P.; BAEVYEV, M.I.; PASHKIN, A.G.

Pressure of copper selenite dissociation. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR.
Ser.khim.nauk 15 no.3:40-45 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted January 8, 1965.

П.С.Н. [unclear], В.А., и С.И.Дж., д.т.

"Gel formation in polyacrylate solutions," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 2nd Jun-2nd Jul 57, Moscow, Moscow University.

B-3,000,305

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103110003-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103110003-2"

5(4)

SOV/20-122-1-26/44

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Academician, Bakeyev, N. F., Vergin, Kh.

TITLE: On the Formation of Geometrically Oriented Structures in Amorphous Polymers (O vospniknovenii geometricheskikh uporyadochennykh struktur v amorfnykh polimerakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 1, pp 97-98
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is an electron microscopic investigation of the structure of some amorphous polymers of various structures of the molecular chains. These investigations were carried out on polymers of arsenic (salvarsan), polyacrylamido, and on the copolymer on the basis of methylmethacrylate and metacrylic acid. Therefore, the authors investigate polymers which contain various polar groups in the chain and, therefore have different intramolecular and intermolecular interaction forces. The samples for the investigation were produced by fastening of the polymer solution on a film and subsequent evaporation of the solvent. The investigations were carried out with direct 10 000 - 20 000-fold electron microscopic enlargements. According to these investigations,

Card 1/3

207/20-127-1-26/44

On the Formation of Geometrically Ordered Structures in Amorphous Polymers

salvarsan, polyacrylamide, and the copolymer on the basis of methylmethacrylate and metacrylic acid form individual secondary aggregates in diluted solutions. These aggregates have the shape of molecular packets of various dimensions and shapes. For salvarsan and polyacrylamide, the formation of geometrically regular structures (rectilinear organic molecular packets) were observed. The regular shape of these packets is very noticeable. A packet composed of parallel molecular chains maintains the flexibility of a single individual chain. The revolutions of the packets by definite angles may cause the formation of geometrically regular structures in amorphous polymers. 3 figures show the microphotographies of the investigated polymers. These photographs were taken from concentrated solutions. The results of this paper confirmed the following assumption: The structure of the amorphous polymers has to be considered as a system of ordered molecular packets. The authors thank Professor V. Ya. Kraft and his fellow workers who placed the salvarsan to the authors' disposal. There are 2 references, all of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/2o-122-1-26/44
On the Formation of Geometrically Ordered Structures in Amorphous Polymers

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1958

Card 3/3

BAKHTIN, R. F., and A. V. LEBEDEV "Properties of the Structure of Polymers
in Amorphous Polymers," Moscow, 1959, 10 pp. (Moscow State University im. M. V.
Lomonosov) (KL, 8-0, 114)

KARGIN, V.A.; BAEKEYEV, N.F.; KYZHOV, V.B.

Processes of structure formation in solutions of carbohydrate
polycrylate polymers. Vysokom. soed. 1 no.2:182-184 F '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

l. moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova,
Khimicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Polymers) (Carbohydrates) (Acrylic acid)

BAKEYEV, N.P.; PSHEZHETSKIY, V.S.; KARGIN, V.A.

Electron microscope study of structure arising during interaction between polyelectrolyte macromolecules. Vysokom.sod.
I no.12:181'-1816 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet. Khimicheskiy
fakul'tet.
(Electrolytes) (Macromolecular compounds)

KOZLOV, P.V.; LI PAN-GUN [Li P'ang-t'ung]; RALEIGH, N.C.

Spherulite structure of polymers. Part 1: Degradation of polymer spherulites under bombardment by fast electrons. Vysokom.socd. 1 no.12:1848-1852 L '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Polymers) (Electrons) (Spherulites)

S/190/60/002/008/016/017
B004/B054

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Bakeyev, N. F., Li Li-shen, Ochapovskaya,
T. S.

TITLE: Electron-microscopic Investigation of the Crystalline
Structures of Polystyrene and Polypropylene

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 8,
pp. 1280-1282

TEXT: This paper is a preliminary report on the production and electron-
microscopic investigation of monocrystals of isotactic polystyrene and
polypropylene. It was found as a condition for the formation of monocrystals
that crystallization takes place above the vitrification temperature. There-
fore, 0.01 - 0.05% solutions of the polymers were heated to boiling in
xylene, and cooled in a Dewar-vessel system for 2-3 weeks. In the case of
polypropylene, trichloroethylene heated to 87°C was also used as a solvent.
As a second variant, the polystyrene solution heated to 110°C was applied
to a hot collodion base, and crystallization took place by evaporation of
the solvent. Monocrystals with a size of up to 100 μ were observed in the

Card 1/2

Electron-microscopic Investigation of the S/190/60/002/008/016/u1,
Crystalline Structures of Polystyrene and Poly- B004/BG54
propylene

electron microscope. The polystyrene crystals showed a fibrous structure. The fibers were directed perpendicular to the longer diagonal of the rhomb, the c-axis was perpendicular to the base surface. Crystals of a laminated structure were formed in the case of polypropylene crystallized from xylene, rhombic crystals, however, from trichloro ethylene. A preliminary electron diffraction study showed that the molecular chain in these crystals had a similar folded conformation as had been found in other polymers.
[Abstracter's note: The text refers to 8 figures, but two only are given].
There are 2 figures and 8 references: 2 Soviet, 2 US, 2 British, 1 German, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1960

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, P.V.; BAKSYEV, N.F.; LI PAN-TUN; KAPTANOVA, A.S.

Spherulite structure of polymers. Part 3: Study of the
microspherulite structure of polymers by etching. Vysokom.
soed. 2 no. 3:421-426 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:11)

l. Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet, Khimicheskiy
fakul'tet.

(Polymers)

(Spherulites)

KARGIN, V.A.; BAKEYEV, N.F.; LI LI-SHEN

Polytrifluorochloroethylene single crystals. Vysokom.sosed. 3 no.7:
1100-1101 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Ethylene) (Crystals)

LI PAN-TUN [Li P:ang-t'ung]; KAFTANOVA, A.S.; BAEKEYEV, N.F.; KOZLOV, P.V.

Study of the spherulitic structure of polymers. Part 5:
Conditions of crystallization and their effect on the morphology
of microspherulitic structures. Vysokom.snoed. 3 no.11:1734-1738
(MIRA 14:11)
N '61.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Polymers) (Crystallization)

BAKKEV, N.F., kand.khim.nauk

Discussion of problems in the chemistry of celluloses. Vest.AN SSSR
31 no.6:91-93 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Cellulose)

S/020/62/142/005/017/022
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Academician, Kozlov, P. V., Boukhalev, K., and
Bakeyev, N. F.

TITLE: Recrystallization of polycaproamide under the influence of
mechanical actions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady. v. 142, no 5, 1962, 1084 - 1085

TEXT: The effect of mechanical action on the structure of polycaproamide obtained by bulk polymerization at 195°C of caprolactam in the presence of Na metal and acetyl caprolactam was studied. To remove the monomer, a 7 cm long block (1.5 cm in diameter) was put into water of 60°C for 2 weeks, then dried at 10 mm Hg for 3 months. The molecular weight was 14,000. The blocks were cooled in liquid nitrogen, broken up, and investigated with a metallographic MIM-8 (MIM-8) microscope. Coarse spherulites of ~0.1 mm diameter are formed in the polycaproamide block at < 190 - 195°C (melting point) during polymerization. The blocks were (a) cold rolled, and (b) hammered. For (a), 3 x 1.5 x 0.5 cm platelets were rolled for 30 min, then subjected to brittle fracture in liquid N₂, and investigated. ✓

Card 1/2

Recrystallization of polycaproamide ...

S/020/62/142/005/017/022

B110/B101

For (b), 0.5 cm high disks of 1.5 cm diameter were used. After cold rolling and 100-fold impact deformation, the spherolite structures disappeared, and rhombic pyramid structures were formed which reminded of the single crystals formed during polyamide crystallization from dilute solutions. This recrystallization is similar to the behavior of metals in cold rolling but takes place without heating of the sample owing to the low vitrification temperature of polycaproamide. This proves that the recrystallization is not associated with the diffusion mechanism of the reconstruction of structure-forming macromolecules. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P. H. Geil, J. Polymer Sci., 44, 449 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1961

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, P.V.; BAEKEYEV, N.F.; ZEZIN, A.B.; SHMYREVA, R.K.

Electron microscope study of the supermolecular structure of
poly- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate and poly- γ '-methyl-L-glutamate.
Biofizika 7 no.3:266-269 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni Lomonosova.
(GLUTAMIC ACID) (STEREOCHEMISTRY)

KOZLOV, P.V.; BAEYEV, N.F.; SHMYREVA, R.K.; ZEZIN, A.B.

Electron microscope study of the supermolecular structure of
poly- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.4:905-907
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком V.A.Karginym.
(Glutamic acid) (Electron microscopy) (Peptides)

BAKEYEV, N.F., KOZLOV, P.V., KARDASH, O.N.

Effect of the morphology of spherulite structures on the properties of
the mechanical behavior of crystalline polymers.

Report presented at the 13th Conference on the high-molecular compounds
Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62

L 12983-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPP(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-1 EM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3000520 3/0020/63/150/002/0331/0332 70

AUTHOR: Andrianova, G. P.; Bakeyev, N. F.; Kargin, V. A. (Academician) 69

TITLE: Influence of the microscopic structures on the mechanical behavior of crystal polypropylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 2, 1963, 331-332

TOPIC TAGS: crystal polypropylene, Schopper machine, isotactic polypropylene, fine spherulites, polymers

ABSTRACT: The present work is based on earlier investigations by the authors (V. A. Kargin, G. P. Andrianova, DAN, 146, no. 6, 1337, 1962 and V. A. Kargin, G. P. Andrianova, DAN, 139, no. 4, 874, 1961) on the structures of polypropylene. Coatings of a thickness from 30 to 130 microns were prepared by pressing at fusion temperature of 230°C, and different cooling rates (from 5 to 0.2°C per min). Tensile tests were made at room temperature with Schopper machine (East German manufacture) provided with a device which automatically draws a stress-strain diagram on specimens with 3.2 mm width and 5 mm gage length, with speed of 2 mm per minute. Coatings with fine spherulites (up to 30 micron diameter) had elongation up to 600%, coatings with bigger spherulites (diameter from 40 to 60 microns) had up to 300% elongation, and with a diameter from 250 to 400 microns the elongation was 7-10% respectively.
Cord 1/2

L 12983-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000520

The authors conclude that size and "morphology" of the crystal structure shows an essential influence for deformation ability of isotactic polypropylene. Changes of the micro-structure of the polymer will change the mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Jan63

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PW, CH

NO REF Sov: C03

OTHER: 003

Cont 2/2

ANDRIANOVA, G.P.; BAEYEV, N.F.; KARGIN, V.A., ~~et al.~~

Effect of microscopic structures on the mechanical behavior of
crystalline polypropylene. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.2:331-332
Mv '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Polypropylene) (Crystallography)

L 2510-65 EAT(-)/EPP(-)/EP(-)/
ACCESSION NR: AP5001788

Po-1/Pr-1 RM

S/0963/04/009/006/0630/0637

19

AUTHOR: Uakeyev, N. F. (Candidate of chemical sciences)

TITLE: The structure of amorphous polymer

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal v. 9, no. 6, 1964,
630-637

TOPIC TAGS: amorphous polymer structure, submolecular structure, mycelial
glass structure, polymerized glass, ordered glass structure

ABSTRACT: This is a survey of available literature, particularly that on poly-
merized glass. A number of the main problems of the subject are presented.

Keywords: polymerized glass, submolecular structure, mycelial glass structure, ordered glass structure.

Author's address: Institute of Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

Editor's address: Institute of Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

Comments:

L 25104-65

ACCESSION NR AP5001768

concludes that experimental data point convincingly towards the truth of the assumptions on the existence of highly structured systems of chain blocks in the amorphous state.

amorphous rigid-chain polymers - they are specifically polystyrenes and are directly ascribable to the dense packing of the macromolecules in the blocks. Due to the large molar volume of the blocks, the volume of the amorphous state is

ASSOCIATION - None

L 19689-65 ENT in DSSC of DoA&D PAP/17 EXP (t) TSP - Rec'd/Pr-4 AFWL/
ACCESSION N

AUTHOR: Vasilevskaya, L. P., Bakayev, N. I., -Sagutin, G. S.
Kozlov, I. V., Lat, E.

TITLE: Effect of small amounts of surface-active-agent additives on
the properties of crystalline polymer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 5, 1964, 1117-1119, and insert
facing p. 1118

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, crystalline polymer, Nylon 66, mechanical
property, surface active agent, crystallization

ABSTRACT A study has been made of the effect of small concentrations
of surface-active agents on the properties of crystalline polymer. It
is shown that the addition of a small amount of a surface-active agent
to a polyamide solution increases the melting point of the polymer by
about 10°C. The melting point of the polymer is increased by 10°C at a
concentration of 2620, and the following surface-active agent is used:
1/1000 dye/polyamide ratio: 1/100 1,1-dihydroxyanthraquinone (II);

Cord 1/3

L 19689-65
ACCESSION NR: AP50C15.9

1/1000 1,4-dimesidinoanthraquinone (III); and 1/1000 (IV) or 1/100 (V) 4-[*(4*-chlorophenyl)amino]-3-methyl-1,9-anthrapyridone. Crystallization was studied in films deposited from solution or from melts. Optical and electron microscopy, stress-strain testing, and linear crystallization ratio measurements were carried out. It was found that very small amounts (0.1%) of homogeneous polyimide contain additive additives cause a sharp change in the properties of the polymer. Thus, for example, as a result, the polyimide becomes more ductile and more flexible. Enclosure (fig. 3) shows

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova - Moscow State University

SERIAL #: 2000

NO REF Sov: 007

Card 2/3

L 1-684-65

ACCESSION NO. 47511

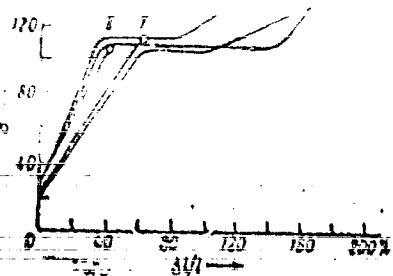


Fig. 1 Stress-strain curve for the pure polyamide 11
at 1 in/min.

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR AP5000920

S/0020/64/159/004/0885/0886

SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPES / Academician N. P. Rokhlin, N. P.

Electron microscope - a new method of investigation of biological objects by electron microscope

SOURCE: AN SSSR - Doklady, v. 159, no. 4, 1964, 885-886, and insert facing

Abstract: A new method of investigation of biological objects by electron microscope

The Soviet R. O. (1964) - In the present article a new method of investigation of biological objects by electron microscope

is described. This method makes it possible to study the ultrastructure of living cells and tissues under normal conditions.

Card 1/2

WATER COOLED. THE THERMOCOUPLE IS PLACED IN A GLASS TUBE WHICH IS FROZEN IN
TO THE POLYMER IS USED (FROZEN IN). THE GLASS IS CLEAVED AND FROM THE SURFACE A
THERMOCOUPLE IS PLACED.

ASSOCIATION - MUSKOVSKIY GOSUDARSTVENNY UNIVERSITET IM. M. V. LOMONOSOVA
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

SUBMITTED TO: 2210164

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REASON: 008

OTHER: 001

Cord 2/2

KARGIN, V.A., akademik; BAEKOV, M.F.; FADALOV, I.I.; VITAL'EV, A.S.

Electron microscope method of studying the supermolecular structure of polymers in solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:851-852
Jo '65. (MIR 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KARGIN, V. I., akademik; BAKTEEV, N. P.; FAKIROV, S. Kh.; NIKANROVA, N. I.

Structure of crystallizing polymer solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 165
no. 3:604-606 N 1965. (MIRA 18:11)

I. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 8866-66 EWT(m)/EVP(j)/¹ RNY/IN

ACC NR: AP5025954

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/010/1670/1672

AUTHOR: Kardash, G. G.; Andrianova, G. P.; Bakeyev, N. F.; Kargin,
V. A. ^{44,55}ORG: Institute of petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR (Institut
neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR) ⁵⁹ ^{44,55} ⁽²⁾TITLE: Investigation of the deformation of isotactic polypropylene
at low temperatures ¹⁵ ^{15,44,5}SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 10, 1965,
1670-1672TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, polymer structure, amorphous
polymer, crystalline polymer, plastic deformation, elongationABSTRACT: The deformation of crystalline and amorphous polypropylene
was studied at low temperatures to help elucidate the nature and
mechanism of major deformations. It was found that crystallization
of isotactic polypropylene sharply increases its ability to deform
below its glass temperature. Thus the elongation at break of cry-
stallized samples with well developed structures is 200-150% at -40
to -70°, while amorphous and atactic polypropylene rupture readily at
these temperatures. The reversibility of polypropylene deformations

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01;53+678.742

L 8866-66

ACC NR: AP5025954

realized below the glass temperature indicates that the deformation of crystalline polymers under these conditions is analogous in its nature to the forced elastic deformation of polymers with rigid macromolecules. Orig. art. has: None

SUB CODE: MT, OC/ SUBM DATE: 200ct64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

(P.C.)
Card 2/2

L 9586-66 ENT(d)/ENT(1)/EPF(n)-2/T IIP(c) WH/GG
ACC NR: AP6001879 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/012/2178/2179

AUTHOR: Vasilevskaya, L. P.; Rakeyev, N. F.; Kozlov, P. V.

18

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of thermal history on the kinetics of spherulitic structure formation

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 2178-2179

TOPIC TAGS: polymer structure, spherulite, crystallization, crystal growth

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the melt temperature (70 to 190°C) on the linear growth of spherulites in poly(ethylene sebacate) (mol. wt, 20,000; mp, 75°C). Crystallization was conducted under isothermal conditions at 57°C for 20 min. The results of the study of polymer film specimens are given in Fig. 1. The drop in the linear spherulite growth rate with increasing melt temperature indicates that the molten polymer is a highly ordered system, and that the crystal growth from the melt can proceed not only on the molecular level but also by addition of ordered aggregates of macromolecules. Increasing the melt temperature leads, apparently, to the breakdown of aggregates and to a slow-down in the linear growth rate of spherulites. The nondependence of the growth rate on melt temperature at

Cord 1/2

IDC: 678.01:53

I. 9586-66

ACC NR: AF6001879

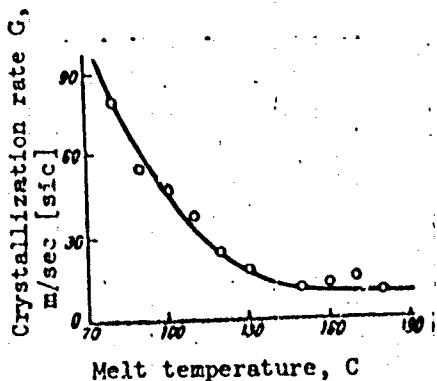


Fig. 1. Linear growth rate of spherulites
versus melt temperature

higher temperatures (130C) is, apparently, due to the transition of the melt to a state of maximum disorder. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BO]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 10Aug65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004 / ATD PRESS:

4162

(b6)
Card 212

Hydrides and polyesters. Class

SOURCE: Byulleten' inobreteniy i tovarnykh znamen, No. 1, 1902, 191-192.

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polyamide, polyester, anthraquinone, pyridine, surface active substance

ARTET AND: This Author Certificate presents a method for modifying the structure
of polyesters by the introduction of substituents in the polymer chain, either
in the melt or the melt of polymers. To prepare the substituted polyesters, the
polyesters are heated in the presence of amines, diamines and pyridines
and/or the amines, diamines and pyridines are added to the polyesters.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103110003-2

AMERICAN
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OF
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ARTS
PHILADELPHIA
PA
19107

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103110003-2"

ZEZIN, A.B.; RAKHEYEV, N.F.; MERZLOV, V.P.; SHALDINA, L.A.; KOZLOV, P.V.

Aggregation of molecules of poly-L-glutamic acid in aqueous solutions
at low pH values. Biofizika 10 no.2:207-211. '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni Lomonosova.

ACCESSION NR. AF5015426

REF ID: A6513R000103110003-2

AUTHOR: Karjan, V.A.; Bakeyev, N.F.; Fakirov, S. Kh. Volynskiy, A. L.

0

and as a result, coarse aggregates are formed which cannot be resolved by the electron microscope. This is due to the fact that the size

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SEARCHED _____

INDEXED _____

SERIALIZED _____

Card 227

L 18909-66 EWT(u)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP6008084 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/005/1155/1157

AUTHOR: Kardash, G. G.; Andrianova, G. P.; Baleyev, N. F.; Kargin, V. A. (Academician)

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the characteristics of large deformations of polypropylene over a wide temperature range

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 5, 1966, 1155-1157

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, crystalline polymer, polymer structure, material deformation, thermal effect

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the mechanism of large deformations of crystalline polymers, the behavior of uniaxial isothermal tensile deformation and its reversibility were studied over a wide temperature range in polypropylene films containing spherulites measuring up to 80-100 μ . Microscopic and x-ray diffraction data showed that the process of stretching of the polymer at room temperature proceeds

UDC: 541.6

Card 1/2

L 18909-66
ACC NR: AP6008084

via deformation of the spherulites, whose individuality is retained. The mechanism of deformation at room temperature is of the type of plastic separation with some fibrillation. At higher temperatures (145°C), the deformation is associated with an abrupt change in the initial structure of the material, i. e., the fibrillation. On the basis of the results it is postulated that depending upon the conditions, the deformation of crystalline polymers may take place either at the supramolecular level without affecting the internal structure of the crystallites, or at the molecular level via fusion and rearrangement of the initial crystal structure. As a result, the oriented materials obtained differ markedly in both structure and mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 MC

KOLOSOV, A.M.; BAKEL'EV, N.N.; NAUMOV, S.P., red.; GINZBURG, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Biology of the common European hare (*Lepus europaeus* Pall.)]
Biologija zaitsa-rusaka. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. ob-va izpytatelei
prirody, 1947. 100 p. (Materialy k posneniju fauny i flory SSSR.
Otdel zoologicheskii, no.9). (MIRA 1184)
(Stavropol Upland--Hares)

BAKEYEV, N.N.

TER-BARTANOV, V.N.; GUSEV, V.M.; BAEKEYEV, N.N.; LABUNETS, N.F.; GUSEVA, A.A.;
REKNIK, P.A.

Transmission of ectoparasites of mammals by birds. Zool.shur. 33
no.5:1116-1125 8-0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR i Stavropol'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Parasites--Mammals) (Birds as carriers of disease)

BAKEYEV, N.N.; FORMOZOV, A.N.

Occurrence of the saiga and some features of its ecology in the western part of the Caspian Depression. Trudy Inst.geog. no.66:208-240 '55.
(MIRA 8:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Caspian Depression--Saiga)

RABEYEV, N. N.

Rabeyev, N. N.: "Feschanai (Rheoborus?) of eastern Cis-Caucasus." Published by the Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Inst of Zoology, Tbilisi, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knichnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Index 97-100; ill.

TER-VARTANOV, V.N.; GUSMV, V.M.; REZNIK, P.A.; GUSHVA, A.A.; MIRZOYEVA, M.N.;
BOCHARNIKOV, O.N.; BAKIEV, N.N.

Study on the transmission of ticks and fleas by birds [English summary
in insert]. Zool.zhur.35 no.2:173-189 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya, Ministerstva
zdravekhraneniya SSSR i Stavropel'skiy gesudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy
institut.
(Parasites--Birds) (Ticks) (Fleas)

Z-A EYE: W N

USSR University Library - Academy and Institute of Disease
Pathogens

3-2

Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 5, 1958, 15620

Author : Nichev, M.I., Karandina, R.V., Yessedina, K.P.

Inst. :

Title : Veterinarians of Cribrate and Diurnal Pestschitsa [Gerbil] of the Western Caucasian Foothills.

Orig. Pub : Tr. N.-i. protivochum. In-ta Kavkaz i Zakavkazya, 1956,
No 1, 105-147

Abstracts : From 1947-1952, 11,768 fleas, (19 species) as well as 1405
ticks (Ixodes, haemase [] , and av. scie []) were collected
from 5700 diurnal and cribrate perbile. Most common are
Ceratophyllus iacvicensis, which inhabit the entire area during
all seasons of the year, but which diminish in number
during the summer. Stenoponia viatovi and Coptosyphus bul-
garicus of the Caucasus foothills infect only rarely
near Kura and Chernoromelsk, and are found only rarely at

Char. 1, 3

100% PROSPECTORY - Arthropods and Insect-Vectors of Diseases
Pathogens.

G-2

1. Date : Ref. Num - Doc., No 5, 1958, 1960

other place; it is assumed that they were brought into the eastern Caucasus foothills from Transcaucasia by green rats. *C. leuciceps* is more abundant on cristate gerbils, while on diurnals ones they are found in some dense steppe formations in a somewhat larger quantity than on sandy consolidated sands. The other two species of fleas are more numerous on diurnal than on the cristate gerbils. Among the reasons for these differences are mentioned the dissimilar duration of preservation of gerbil houses on different soils, the particular use of burrows by gerbils, etc. The largest number of all three flea species on gerbils is in the autumn, but *C. leuciceps* is also abundant in spring when the average air temperature reaches 5-7°. The change of flea density on gerbils is noted when the density of the animal population is markedly

Chart 3

BAKEYEV, N. N. and KADATSKIY, N. G.

"Daily Activity of Red-Tailed Gerbils of Azerbaijan SSR."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Antiplague Institute of Caucasia and Transcaucasia (Stavropol'), Azerbaijan
Antiplague Station (Baku) and Ural Section VNIIZhP

GUSEV, V.M.; BEDNYY, S.N.; GUSEVA, A.A.; LABUNEIS, N.F.; BAKEYEV, N.N.

Ecological groups of birds of the Caucasus and their role
in the life of ticks and fleas. Trudy Nauch.-issl. proti-
vochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:217-267 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

DARSKAYA, N.F.; BAEYEV, N.N.; KADATSKAYA, K.P.

Study of the yearly cycle of the gerbil flea *Xenopsylla conformis* Wagn. in Azerbaijan. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3: 342-346 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya i Azerbaydzhanskoy protivochumnoy stantsii.
(AZERBAIJAN—FLEAS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

BAKTEV, N.N.; OSMOLOVSKAYA, V.I.

Abundance of tetraonid birds in the Uralas and the trans-Ural region. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 No. 3:49-61 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

S/021/62/000/004/009/012
D299/E302

AUTHORS: Bakayev, O.O., Branovys'ka, S.V., Mikhalevych, V.S.,
and Shor, N.Z.

TITLE: Determining characteristics of a transportation net-
work by the method of successive analysis of variants

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1962, 469-472

TEXT: A method is proposed for the automatic compilation of tables, used in the economics of transportation, and their insertion in a digital computer. Thereby a procedure was developed for analysis of a transportation network, so as to determine the characteristics (distance between terminals, transportation costs, etc.). The proposed method results in great economy of time (several hundredfold), the exclusion of errors, and the possibility of setting up matrices ("checkerboards") of practically unlimited size. In the network, the following points are determined: The transportation centers, the distance between neighboring points, the transportation cost per ton between neighboring points, as well as the production and consumption points and the corresponding volume of product on and con-

Card 1/3 ✓

S/021/52/000/004/009/012
D299/D302

Determining characteristics of a ...

sumption. These data are inserted, together with the program of network analysis, into the memory of the digital computer. The algorithm ensures obtaining the shortest distances between points (or cheapest cost). The results are sorted in external memory of the computer, so that it is possible to proceed directly to solving the main transportation problem. Mathematically, the problem is formulated as follows: Let an infinite set of points t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n be given. For certain ordered pair of these points, one determines the distance between them. An ordered set of points is called chain, if for each pair of points, belonging to it, the distance has been determined. Now the problem amounts to the determining (among all the possible chains, connecting 2 given points), the chain to which the distance is minimal. Such a chain is called optimal. The algorithm for solving the problem is based on the method of successive analysis of variants, developed at the Computer Center of the AS UkrRSR; thereby the shortest distances form a given point to all the other points of the chain are determined simultaneously. The parameters of optimal chains are stored for further analysis, whereas those of non-optimal ones are rejected. The algorithm is described by means

Card 2/3

BAKAYEV, V.

Close cooperation between the merchant marine and railroads. Mr.
flot.22 no.7:1-3 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ministr morskogo flota SSSR.
(Merchant marine) (Railroads)

Feed Water Purification

Device for feeding a regenerative solution to a water purification filter. Rab. Energ. 2, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

BAKHTEV, V.A.

BAKHTEV, V.A., inzhener.

Reconstruction of piston meter pumps. Energetik 2 no.6:12-13 Je '54.
(Pumping machinery) (Steam boilers) (MIRA 7:7)

BAKYEVA, D. Kh.

Moscow Order of Lenin State University N. V. Lomonosov. Chair of Germanic Philology.

BAKYEVA, D. Kh.: "A comparative analysis of the basic phonetic phenomena of the English and Tartar languages for teaching purposes." Moscow Order of Lenin State University N. V. Lomonosov. Chair of Germanic Philology. Moscow, 1954.
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnyy Letopis', No. 20, 1956.

BAKEYEVA, F.A.

Organizing and conducting geography evenings at school by the
students of geography faculties as part of practice teaching.
Uch. zap. Stal. gos. ped. inst. 21:107-110 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Stalinabad--Geography--Study and teaching)
(Student teaching)

USSR/Cultivated plants - grains.

Abs Jour : Rev Zher - Biol., No 10, 1956, 44041

Author : Isayeva, G.

Inst : Kazan State Pedagogical Institute.

Title : Perennial Rye at the Me-Suation of the Kazan State Pedagogical Institute.

Orig Pub : So. stud. nauchn. rabot. Kazansk. gos. ped. in-t, Kazan¹, 1957, 36-97.

Abstract : The trial of the perennial rye developed by A.I. Dernakov was conducted in 1952-1954. Perennial rye has a long vernalization stage, high winter resistance and in the first years of its life it is bushy to a great extent. Perennial rye is split into winter and spring forms. It is strongly affected by sun. It thins out a great deal with insufficient moisture and high temperature. -- V.D. Smyslova

Card 1/1

- 25 -

BALYEVA, G.Ya., assistant

Electrocardiographic and ballistocardiographic indices in chronic carbon disulfide poisoning of workers of an artificial fiber combine. Trudy KGMI no.10:31-37 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry prepedevtiki vnutrennikh bolozney (zav. kafedry dozent A.N.Kushnev) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

126-3-20/34

AUTHORS: Rozhanskiy, V. N., Dekertova, N. V. and Bokkeyeva, I. A

TITLE: Relations governing the manufacture of zinc monocrystals by the method of zonal crystallisation. (Zakonomernosti vyrashchivaniya monokristallov tsinka metodom zonnoy kristallizatsii).

PERIODICAL: "Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye" (Physics of Metals and Metallurgy), 1957, Vol.4, No.5, pp. 527-530 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The method of growing long metallic monocrystals from polycrystalline wires, proposed by Likntman et alii (1 and 2), has the disadvantage that the produced monocrystals may have any orientation and if a definite orientation is desired the main advantages of the method (simplicity and convenience) are lost. The authors of this paper studied a number of relations associated with growing of monocrystals by means of the mentioned equipment; they produced monocrystals of lengths up to 30 cm from wire containing 99.9% zinc and also from zinc-cadmium alloys; the orientation and the quality of the monocrystals were determined by means of X-rays. It was established that the orientation of the monocrystals depends on the speed of movement of the furnace, due to the ratio between the speed of growth of the crystal faces and the speed of movement of the furnace. At low

Card 1/3

126-3-20/34

Relations governing the manufacture of zinc monocrystals by the method of zonal crystallisation. (Cont.)

speeds of movement of the furnace monocrystals of arbitrary orientations were obtained and this is attributed to the fact that the speeds of growth of all the faces of the crystal are larger than the speed of movement of the furnace. In growing monocrystals by the method of zonal crystallisation it is necessary to take into account the opposing effects of the grain growth and of selective recrystallisation. At relatively high speeds of displacement of the furnace along the polycrystalline wire the process of grain growth is of decisive influence, since the selective crystallisation cannot be completed in this case owing to various kinetic reasons. At low speeds of movement of the furnace the process of selective recrystallisation is the more important one. The role of admixtures absorbed on the growing faces of the monocrystal consists of reducing their speed of growth; during the growth of the monocrystals a displacement of the admixtures takes place in the direction of the movement of the boundary melt-metal and thereby occurrence of a non-uniform distribution of the admixtures along the wire axis is possible which is unfavourable from the point of view of mechanical tests.

Card 2/3

126-3-20/34

There are 3 figures, and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.
SUBMITTED: July 12, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov.
(Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova)
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R.
(Institut Fizicheskoy Khimii AN SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Circulatory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 3127.

Author : Dokoyev, V. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Problem of Arteries of the Base of the Brain of Man and of Some Vertebrates.

Orig Pub : Tr. Stalingradsk. med. in-ta, 1955, 14, 81-87

Abstract : Arteries of the base of the brain of man, dog, cat and rabbit were studied. The Circle of Willis in dogs is closed; the Circle of Willis in cats is found to be both open and closed; in men, dogs and cats, a greater development of the system of the internal carotid artery is observed than in the system of the vertebrobasilar.

Card : 1/1

* USSR / Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. S-2
Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64798.

Author : Bakayeva, N. A.

Inst : Stalinabad Medical Institute.

Title : Innervation of the Ileocecal Area of the Intestine in Man and Dog.

Orig Pub: Tr. Stalinabadsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 25, 87-135.

Abstract: The ileocecal area (I.A) in man and in the dog is innervated by the branches of the solar, upper, and lower mesenteric plexus, as well as by the branches of both the vagus nerves. On the removal of the right and left crescent bundles in dogs, the nerve fibers in the subserous, intermuscular and submucous plexuses of the iliac, caecum, and ascending colon regenerate. The phenomenon of

Card 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. G-2
Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64798.

Abstract: multiplication in all these sectors is noticed. The submucous plexus of IA, including the iloo-cæcal valve, the regenerated fibers are found in the structure of the intercellular plexuses and in individual clusters located in the layers of connective tissue, between the glandular sectors and around the lymphatic follicles. The "short channels" of innervation, located between the IA and the pyloric section of the stomach, are the morphological base for the viscero-visceral reflexes, particularly for the "gastroileocæcal" reflex. -- N. G. Turkevich.

Card 2/2

BAKEYEVA, N. A.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The innervation of the ileocecal region of the intestine of dogs and man". Stalinabad, 1958. 11 pp (Stalinabad State Med Inst im Abuali Ibn-Sino (Avitssema)), 200 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 111)

CHERCHENKO, I.I.; BAKAYEVA, O.A.

Brucellosis in the regions of the Far North. Report No.4: Study
of Brucella cultures isolated from reindeers. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 33 no.3:69-76 Nr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni
Sechenova i Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(REINDEER--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(RUSSIA, NORTHERN--BRUCELLA)

REMENTSOVA, M.M.; KAYTMAZOVA, Ye.I.; OSTROVSKAYA, N.N.; BAKAYEVA, O.A.

Characteristics of a Brucella culture isolated from hares. Trudy
Inst.kraev.pat.AN Kazakh SSR 12:18-32 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut krayevoy patologii AN KazSSR i Institut imeni N.F.
Gamaleya AMN SSSR.

(BRUCELLA)

BAKEYEVA, S.S.; BUKETOV, Ye.A.; BUKETEV, M.I.

Elasticity of the dissociation of zinc selenite. Trudy Inst.met.
Izobeg. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:163-167 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

BUKETOV, Ye.A.; BAEVVA, S.G.; BAELEV, M.I.; PASHKEVICH, A.O.

Pressure of copper selenite dissociation. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR.
Ser.khim.nauk 15 no.3:40-45 Jl.-Ag '65.

1. Submitted January 8, 1965.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. BAKEYEVA, YE.N., UTEKHIN, B.F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Swine
7. Intensification of digestion in swine. Sov.zootekh. 7, no. 11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BAKEYEEVA, T. N.

M.D. Digestive processes of mother hogs fed rough and succulent types of fodder. E. N. Bakkeva and B. P. Utekhin. *Trudy Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Svinrodstva* 1953, No. 10, 83-93; *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 4916.—Studies were made by the fistula method (gastric, double duodenal, and ileocecal). The rate of *in vivo* (and *in vitro*) protein hydrolysis depends upon the quant. relation between the proteins and carbohydrates of the ration. At suckling feeding time the "secretor" function of the digestive glands is sharply arrested and the chyme transposition is inhibited. With high-roughage foods secretion is markedly increased, gastric enzyme protein hydrolysis is stimulated, and the rate of exchange of constituent between the stomach and the blood is enhanced. B. S. Levine. *U*

BREKETOV, I. N.

UTEKHIN, B. P.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

FD 255

Card 1/1

Author : Utekhin, B. P. and Bakeyev, E. N.

Title : Methods of study of intestinal digestion in swine

Periodical : Fiziol.zhur. 2, 235-236, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Digestive processes in the small intestines of swine have not been sufficiently investigated. The authors of this article describe a method they developed which consists of double anastomosis; they used cannula made of Plexiglas. The operation described lasts 1 1/2-2 hours: it was successfully performed on 2 1/2-3 month old swine that recovered within 8-10 days. Illustrations. Four references, all USSR.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of Swine Breeding, Poltava

Submitted : February 2, 1953

CATEGORY : VETERINARIA
CATEOGY : Farm Animals.
SUB-CATEOGY : The Swine.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12085

AUTHOR : Luk'yanova, Ye. N.
TITLE : The Influence of Feed Additions on the
Organic and Physiological State Upon the
Activity of the Gastro-Intestinal Apparatus*
ORIG. PUB. : v. ab.: Vopr. fiziol. s.-kh. zhivotnykh. M.-L.,
AN SSSR, 1957, 428-435

ABSTRACT : The studies were performed on pigs of the
large white and partly L'vovodskaya breed at
the age of 20 days to 4-12 months. When pe-
tato and fodder beet were included into the
ration of a one month piglet, the amount of
digestive juice increased by 25 percent; when
green lucerne grass was added, by 51 percent,
when the ration of 7 months old pigs con-
tained 27 percent of green mass, it increased
by 51 percent; when the pigs were given water
of 5-8° (C) the quantity of digestive juices

Card:

1/5 *in pigs.

REF ID: A6544
CATEGORY : 1

1 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 2

AUTHOR :
TYPE :
TITLE :

ORG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : small intestine became increased. The protein digestion of the ration containing 23 percent of green clover was 13 percent lower than of the ration containing 9 percent of clover. If a large amount of soluble hydrohydrate forms were present, hydrolysis of protein substances was not observed to take place. If the ration contained 8 percent of green clover, the accumulation of endogenous nitrogen in the large intestine amounted to 0.76 g, if the green clover's content was 20 percent, to

Card: 3/3

REF ID : 10000000000000000000000000000000
ART. JOURNAL : RZh Biol., No. 1959, No.
NAME :
AGE :
SEX :
SPECIES :
GENDER :
ANIMAL :
TEST SUBJECT : 3.53 g, and if it was 27 percent, to 19.6 g. With a grain ration, the absorption of water in the pig's intestines equaled 8,366.7 g for two periods of 24 hours, but when 27 percent of clover grass were added to the ration, it equaled 1,7660.5 g. The basic mass of water (up to 16 percent) was absorbed by the small intestine. During the period of sexual heat the digestive glands' secretion was reduced by 32 percent and the absorption of products

CARD: 1/5

86

country : USSR
category :

ADS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

Author :
Date :
Title :

CRIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained through the hydrolysis of styrenes
benzene reduced by 7.5 percent.

Card: 5/5

BAKEYEVA, Ye.N., UTEKHIN, B.P.

Role of the functional state of the gastric glands and of their secretion in swine [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur.
44 no.11:1077-1081 N°58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svinovodstva, Poltava.
(GASTRIC JUICE,
secretion after various types of feeding in swine
(Rus))

BAKH, J. A.

5

CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPERTIES OF CERAMIC

1

Mechanical Strength of Spot-Welded Joints. (In Russian) A. S. Gel'man and I. A. Likh. *Avtogennoye Proizvodstvo (Welding)*, Aug. 1948, p. 6-11. 7/-. S.

Investigates the influence of different factors, such as thicknesses of joined plates, distribution of spot welds, welding conditions, etc., on the above for a low-carbon steel. Data are charted and tabulated.

Central Sci. Res. Inst. of Technology & Machine Construction

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103110003-2"

BAKH, I.A.

CAND TECH SCI

Dissertation: "Strength of Spot Welded Joints Under Static Load."

25 June 49

Moscow Order of the labor Red Banner Engineering Construction Inst imeni
V.V. Kuybyshev.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

1. RAKH, I. A.
2. USSR (00)
4. Leader and Laboring Classes - Great Britain
7. "K. Marx and F. Engels on England." Reviewed by I. A. Rakh. Sov. kniga no. 12. 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

17(11)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1287

Bakh, Igor' Sergeyevich, Oleg Georgiyevich Gorlov, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Yugov, and Vladimir Ivanovich Yakovlev

Chelovek v kosmose; mediko-biologicheskiye problemy kosmicheskikh poletov
(Man in Space; Medical and Biological Problems of Space Flight)
Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniye," 1958. 48 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya VIII, 1958; vyp. I, no. 20) 45,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy.

Ed.: Benyumov, O.M.; Tech. Ed.: Berlov, A.P.

PURPOSE: This booklet is written for the general reader interested in the problems of space flight.

COVERAGE: The book contains a brief description of the conditions which might be encountered in space flight from medical and biological points of view. It describes the problems connected with

Card 1/3

Man in Space (cont.)

SOV/1287

human performance in space travel environments: effects of acceleration, cosmic radiation, pressure, temperature, weightlessness, reentry, decelerations, etc. Brief analysis is given of human requirements for space crew personnel. It is stated in this book that the Soviet Union since 1949 has organized an extensive study of these problems and has established space medicine as an independent branch of science. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Speeds and Their Effect Upon Man	4
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Danger From Meteors. Lowered Barometric Pressure and Oxygen Hunger	24

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' Man in Space (Cont.)	SOV/1287
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Thermal Conditions in Flight	35
Water and Food Supply	39
Return to Earth	41
Requirements of Future Space Men	44
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	

IS/sfm
3-2-59

Card 3/3

Aug 1947

SSR/Acad Sci

Geol
Chem - Acad Sci

"Scientific Session of the Academy of Sciences of the
Estonian SSR," L. Bakh, 2^{1/2} pp

Estonian SSR" No 8

West Acad Nauk SSSR 5710
During the period, 23-29 Apr 1947, the youngest of the
Academies of Sciences, the Estonian Academy of Sciences,
held meetings of the meetings. Majority of
describes proceedings of the meetings. Formerly known as
members of the University of Tartu (formerly known as
faculty of the University of Tartu (former faculty
of Geol or Dept)). Central Library of the
Tartu Univ or Dept).

Central Library of Sciences is located in three-storyed
building under former castle near Vyshgorod.
Underground vault under Estonian Academy of Sciences
located in the center of Tallin, and houses
Geog. Main building of the center of Chemistry, Industrial
Institutes for Geology, Chemistry,
the Institutes for Construction, and Agriculture
problems.

5710

PARK, I.

BANK, L.A.; OPARIN, A.I.

Our daily bread. Kleb.i kond.prom. l no.10:39-42 0 '57.
(MIRA 10:11)
(Bread)

MEDUNIN, A.Ye.; BAKH, L.A.

Seventieth birthday of S.I.Vavilov. Vop.ist.est.i tekh. no.12:
240-241 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Vavilov, Sergei Ivanovich, 1891-)

SAMOYLOVICH, Georgiy Georgiyevich, prof. Prinimali uchastie:
YEZHAEV, V.S.; KUDRITSKIY, D.N.; ZENIK, F.I.; BAKH, M.K.;
CHELKOV, V.P.; GERTSENOVA, K.N.; RAFES, F.B.; ZAKHAROV,
P.M.; DEYNEKO, V.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
ZAKHAROV, V.K., prof., retsenzent; MIROSHNIKOV, V.S.. dots.,
retsenzent; BELOV, S.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.

[Use of aerial photographic surveying and airplanes in
forestry; aerial photography of forests and forest aviation]
Primenenie aerofotosemki i aviatsii v lesnom khoziaistve;
aerofotosemka lesov i lesnaiia aviatsia. Izd.2., dop. i
ispr. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshl., 1964. 485 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra lesnoy taksatsii i lesoustroystva Belorusskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Zakharov, Miroshnikov).

OAKH, N.H.

The dependence of the stability of carbon suspensions upon their gaseous charge.
N. A. Bakli, *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 1, 575 (1931); *Chem. Zentr.* 1932, 1, 303. The relation between the p.d. at the surface of a solid body suspended in a liquid and its electrokinetic potential was investigated. The expts. were carried out with activated C since it does not react with water chemically and because adsorption on it has been fairly well explained. The adsorption of electrolytes on C at low concns. is detected by the sign on the solid surface. The aq. suspension of C was add'd. with H₂ or O₂ and mixed with an electrolyte (HCl) or NaOH also add'd. with the gas. The changes in stability were followed by means of photographic sedimentation measurements. As would be expected, the C suspension in acid soln. was more stable in atm. of O₂ than in alk. soln. more stable in H₂. The pure aq. suspension was very stable in both gases. In the O₂ atm. it is protected by a double layer of OH ions, in H₂ by H ions. In concd. NaOH the suspension was more stable in O₂ because of a discharge phenomenon. The stability curves show that the stable zone is wider in H₂ than in O₂. A slight addn. of electrolyte never increases the stability, the max. occurring with no electrolyte addn. There exists a close analogy between the C susp. in O₂ and a pos. charged colloid, also between that in H₂ and a neg. colloid, especially in their behavior toward electrolytes. The assumption that the stability, especially, is det'd. only by the charge was confirmed by a preliminary expt. that showed that in a vacuum the stability is relatively slight.

W. A. Moore

BALH, N.H.

(P)

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A new spectroscopic effect. Nathalie Bakh. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 1, 27-38 (1934) (in French).—Drugs of salts falling into a min. const. a mercurous salt and an indifferent electrolyte (10^{-4} N $\text{Hg}(\text{NCl})_2$, + 2×10^{-7} M $\text{Al(NO}_3\text{)}_3$ + KNO_3) produce a current in the same direction as current of electrokinetic origin and deforming the drops. The intensity of the effect is much greater than the electrokinetic for the same concn. The concns. of KNO_3 and the current produced are 10^{-4} N, 9.3×10^{-1} amp.; 10^{-5} , 4.3×10^{-4} ; 10^{-6} , 1.9×10^{-5} ; 10^{-7} , 1.01×10^{-6} ; 10^{-8} , 1.2×10^{-7} ; 10^{-9} , $1.0, 2.3 \times 10^{-8}$. F. H. Rathmann

APPENDIX B METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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